

# Preached Love and Kindness 2000 Years Ago.

## The War Now Also Spreading Through the Places Richest in Classical History and Treasured Scenes of Ancient Mythology

Achilles' Tomb  
Ancient Troy  
The Hellespont  
The Aegean Sea  
Tenedos, Abydos  
Pergamos, Lesbos  
Mytilene, Chios  
Halicarnassus

Where the Children of Israel Wandered Forty Years.



Boat on the Sea of  
Some Hills Are Now  
Turkish and German Artillery.  
ing by O. Lindinger.

Heard from a Boat, as  
in the Bible.

MATTHEW  
CHAPTER XIII.  
out of the house, and sat by the  
gathered together unto him, so that  
the whole multitude stood on the  
unto them in parables.

unto the multitude in parables;  
e not unto them:  
which was spoken by the prophet,  
in parables; I will utter things which  
e foundation of the world.  
ude away, and went into the house:  
him, saying, Declare unto us the



Turkish Light Battery in Palestine.

As the allied fleet is forcing its way through the Dardanelles it is passing near the most famous places of ancient history and its cannon are rousing the echoes over the spots storied in the earliest poetry and myth known to man.

The Dardanelles is only the modern name for the Hellespont, or Sea of Greece, receiving the name Dardanelles from the two castles at the narrowest part, which were so called after Dardanus, the first king of the Troad, that part of Asia lying immediately south of the strait. It was famous in ancient Greek history as having been passed over by the Persian invader Xerxes with his bridge of boats.

Alexander the Great repeated the exploit in the fourth century B. C.

Here is located that most romantic legend of the adventure of Hero and Leander written of by many poets. The feat of Leander in swimming the Hellespont was imitated by Lord Byron when he went to Greece, but not with the same fatal consequences. According to the legend, Hero was a beautiful priestess of Aphrodite (Venus) at Sestos, on the north shore. Leander, of Abydos—on the south shore—happened to see the beautiful priestess at one of the festivals of Aphrodite and Adonis, and fell violently in love with her.

The vows of the priestess and parental influence were interposed to prevent the young people from seeking one another, but love ignored even so great an obstacle as the swift-running strait. Hero placed a lamp in the window of her tower on the shore every night to guide her lover, and he swam over to see her after all others had gone to rest. One night a violent wind blew out the lamp, Leander could not find his way without this beacon of love, and in the morning his body was washed up on the rocks at the foot of Hero's tower. In her despair the priestess threw herself into the Hellespont, seeking union with her lover in death.

The Dardanelles is of enormous importance to-day because it connects the Sea of Marmora with the Aegean Sea, and its value was recognized from the most ancient times. This sea was so named because the legend had it that Aegaeus, father of the hero Theseus, who slew the minotaur, threw himself into its waters when he thought that his son had perished. It had been agreed that if all went well on the trip to Crete Theseus should announce the good news by stretching a white sail on the returning ship, but he forgot, and when Aegaeus saw the black sail he deemed his son dead and cast himself into the sea.

### The Wondrous Isles of the Aegean Sea.

In the Aegean Sea are many islands famous in ancient story. There is Paros, whence came the wonderful Parian marble, out of which Greece carved her finest statues; there was Lemnos, to which Hephaestus, or Vulcan, was hurled by the angry Jove from high Olympus. Every island had its interesting myth, and all were thus made sacred in the eyes of the Greeks.

From the island of Lesbos came the exquisite poetess Sappho. Not less sacred to the ancients were Tenedos, Chios and Mytilene. Abydos and Pergamos, great centres of early civilization, are now garrisoned by Turks.

In fact, to modern scholars, Aegean civilization, meaning the early civilization along the banks and on the islands of this sea, is the most famous and at the same time the earliest civilization of this part of the world. It runs back at least to 6000 B. C. Schliemann, the great German archaeologist, was one of the first to show that there had flourished a unique civilization by his excavations of Tiryns and Mycenae, and other excavators and scholars since his time have proved the great antiquity and enormous value of the art, religion and history of that distant age and strange people.

The most noted site of all ancient history, the city of Troy, is only some three miles south of the Hellespont, and there, too, is the tomb of Achilles, the great Greek hero of the siege of Troy. We know about this siege chiefly through Homer's poems, but there are also other accounts which help to fill out the story. According to the legend, Troy was founded by Teucer, the son of the river Scamander and the nymph Ideus. Teucer was told by the oracle to settle wherever he was first attacked by the "earth-born," and when the mice gnawed the bowstrings of his men he interpreted this as the place selected by the gods and erected a temple to Apollo Smintheus—the latter being a name for mice.

Dardanus, a son of Zeus and the nymph Electra, drifted from Samothrace upon a raft to this same shore, and married a daughter of Teucer, Bates, founding the city of Dardanus at the foot of Mount Ida, finally succeeding Teucer as king of all the land. His grandson was called Tros, and when he, in turn, succeeded to the throne he called the country Troy and the people Trojans.

He, in turn, had three sons—Ilius, Assaracus and Ganymede—from which came two lines of descendants: Ilius, Laomedon, Priam and Hector; Assaracus, Capys, Anchises and Aeneas. Ilius founded the city of Ilion, and then Dardanus, Troy and Ilion were united into one great city, to which Zeus sent a sign in the form of a wooden statue of Pallas or Minerva, which was called the Palladium. It was a statue of the goddess, three cubits high, having a spear in her right hand and distaff and spindle in her left. She was worshipped in this form and considered the special protector of the city.

The son of Ilius, Laomedon, assisted by Poseidon and Apollo, built the walls around Troy, and when Hercules besieged and took the city he slew Laomedon, but his son Podarces was saved, and his name was changed to Priam, for it was decreed that he must be sold and redeemed. He married Arisbe and Hecuba, having fifty sons and twelve daughters. Among the sons were Hector and Paris and among the

daughters Polyxena and Cassandra. It was Paris who brought about the siege of Troy by carrying away Helen, the beautiful wife of Menelaos, from Sparta. The Greeks besieged Troy ten years, but could not take it. At last they made the famous wooden horse, shut up a number of Greek warriors in it, and offered the horse as a present to the Trojans. The Trojans took the horse inside the gates. The Greeks came out of the horse, opened the gates of Troy and the city was taken.

Then it was that Aeneas fled, bearing his father Anchises on his shoulders, and after visiting Dido in Carthage, as related by Virgil, founded the city of Latium, afterward to become Rome.

It is over all this famous country that the cannon of the Allies are firing their shells, and the plains that echoed to the shouts of Greeks and Trojans are now filled with shot and shell from Turk and European.

### Where Old Xenophon Made His Famous March

It was to the Hellespont that Xenophon made his famous march of more than a thousand miles, so admirably described in the Anabasis, the Greek classic which has worried many thousand schoolboys. He had gone with Cyrus on an expedition into Asia, and when Cyrus fell at the battle of Cunaxa in 401 B. C. and the other officers of the expedition had been betrayed and murdered, it was Xenophon who led the little band back through the wilds of Kurdistan and all the land of Armenia and Georgia, at last to reach Chrysopolis, now known as Scutari, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, facing Constantinople.

Nearer to the Dardanelles than what has since been proven to have been the site of Troy, lies Hisarlik, "the little fortress," on a plateau 550 feet long and 460 feet wide, which Schliemann at first thought was Troy itself, and there he laid bare several cities, built one on top of the ruins of the other.

There are several stories in Greek mythology to account for the name Hellespont. According to the legend there lived a king and queen of Thessaly in very ancient times named Athamas and Nephele. Two children were born to them, a boy and a girl. But the king tired of his wife, put her away and wed another. Nephele feared for her children at the hands of the stepmother, and besought Mercury, who gave her a ram with a golden fleece on which she put the two children, believing that the ram would carry them to some safe place. He ran away at once, toward the east, and, when leaping over the strait between Europe and Asia, the girl, whose name was Helle, fell into the strait, which was thenceforward called Hellespont. The ram ran on, carrying the boy to the land of Aetia, on the eastern shore of the Black Sea. The boy, Phryxus, sacrificed the ram to Jupiter, and gave the golden fleece to Aetes, who put it into a sacred grove, guarded by a sleepless dragon.

The Aegean Sea was the meeting place of the great Persian fleet, which lay at the island of Samos, and was attacked there by the Spartan King Leotychides, when he found that the Persians would not come out into the open sea to fight. The barbarians were pursued to the Hellespont, where the Greeks found that the bridge built by Xerxes had been broken by the weather, and the conquest of Sestos by the Athenians, after a long siege, ended the drama of the great Persian war.

It was in the year 405 B. C. that the famous battle of Aegospotami took place in the Hellespont, when Lysander came suddenly upon the Athenian fleet and captured all but ten of the ships, which escaped under Conon and managed later to free many of the islands of the Aegean from foreign domination.

Alexander the Great made his way into Asia across the Hellespont, for when he had passed it he hastened to Ilion to appease Priam, sweeping over Asia in headlong conquest. He came to Halicarnassus, and soon reduced it, entering the city in triumph 333 B. C.

The flickering rays of early history and poetry show us a great race, the Pelasgians, which seems to have spread over Asia Minor, Greece and a part of Italy, where it left its language, which has formed the Greek and Latin, and its gods, which the Hellenes and the Italians adopted. The most ancient oracle of Greece was that of the Dodonian Zeus, whom Homer also calls Pelasgian. There were many different tribes among the Pelasgians, but they were originally closely connected, and in their legends they are frequently mentioned together, and many of the divinities which were first worshipped in Greece seem to have been brought from Macedonia and Thessaly.

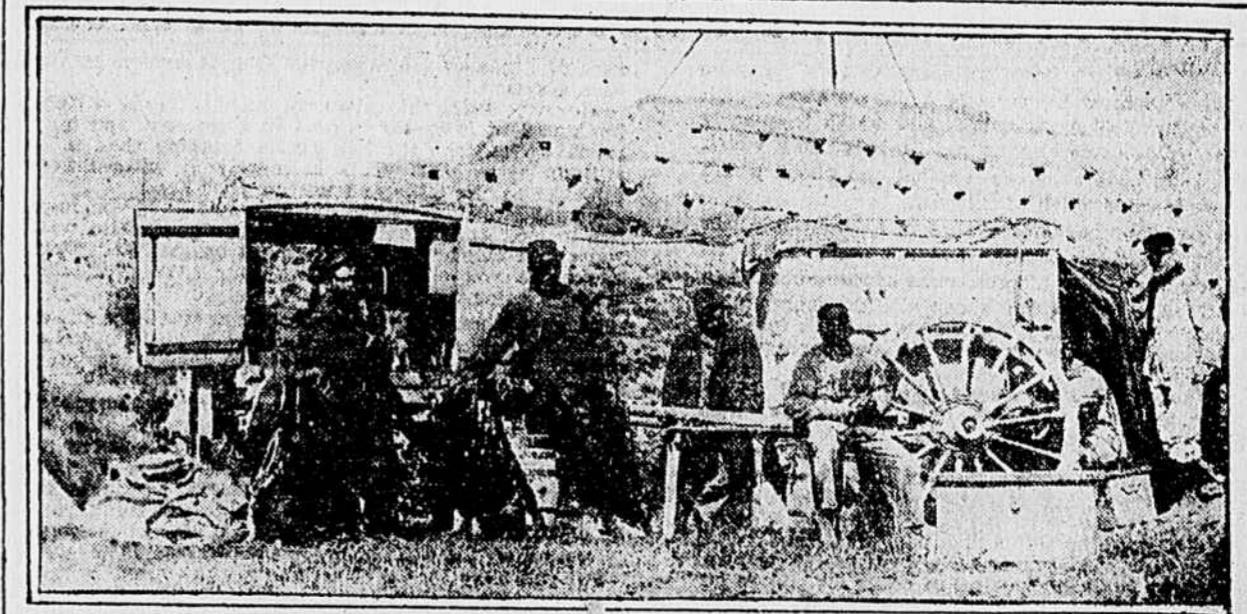
### The Hellespont as Important To-day as in Alexander's Time

The stories of the origins of the gods are taken now as indications of the origins of the earliest of men, for men become myths in the lapse of the ages, and it is notable that the gods of Greece always came from two directions—from the south by the sea, and overland from the north.

The coasts of Asia Minor were being gradually covered by the Greeks, who were driving out the Phoenicians from the islands of the Aegean, and landing on all the shore of the eastern Mediterranean. What the Hebrew Bible calls the sons of Javan can hardly be anything but the Ionians, and this is in the eleventh century B. C. Trading was going on freely between the islands and the coasts, and thus civilization grew up.

The strait called the Hellespont by the Greeks and the Dardanelles by us, while seeming to divide Asia from Europe, served as a connecting link by water, especially as it was the only way from the Aegean to the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea.

It was but natural that many battles centred here in ancient times, and that now one of the greatest struggles of this world-war is at this strait forty miles long, which may again decide the fate of nations and the civilization of future generations.



Turkish Reserves Near the Tomb of Achilles.